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Discovery of *Chaeopsestis ludovicae* LE CERF, 1941, from North Thailand, with a Redescription of the Genus (Lepidoptera, Thyatiridae)^{1) 2)}

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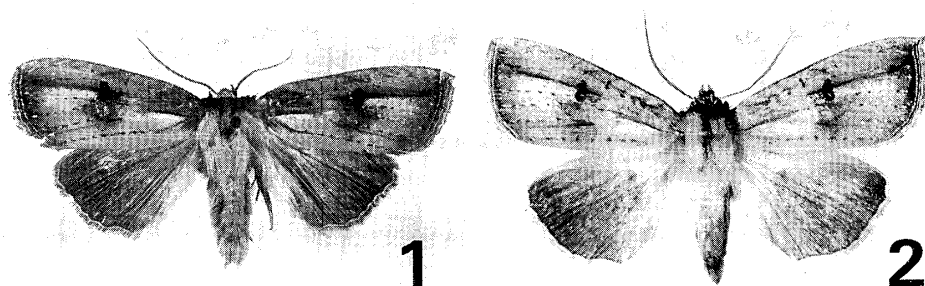
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Chaeopsestis ludovicae LE CERF, 1941, is a very rare thyatirid moth described from North Vietnam, Tonkin, Chapa, as a new genus and a new species, and there has been appeared no subsequent record in literature since its original description. When I cited this genus in my previous paper on the genus *Neotogaria* MATSUMURA, 1933 (YOSHIMOTO, 1984), it was merely based upon the examination of the photographs of moth and male genitalia of the type specimens preserved in Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris. Through the courtesies of Dr. S. MORIUTI, University of Osaka Prefecture, and Mr. S. SUGI, Tokyo, I could have a good opportunity to examine a rich material of this rare moth brought from North Thailand by the Japanese Expedition to Thailand 1985, organized by University of Osaka Prefecture. In this short note, I first record this species from North Thailand and describe the male and female genitalic structure.

Chaeopsestis ludovicae LE CERF, 1941
(Figs. 1, 2)

Chaeopsestis ludovicae LE CERF, 1941, *Bull. Soc. ent. Fr.*, 46 : 94.

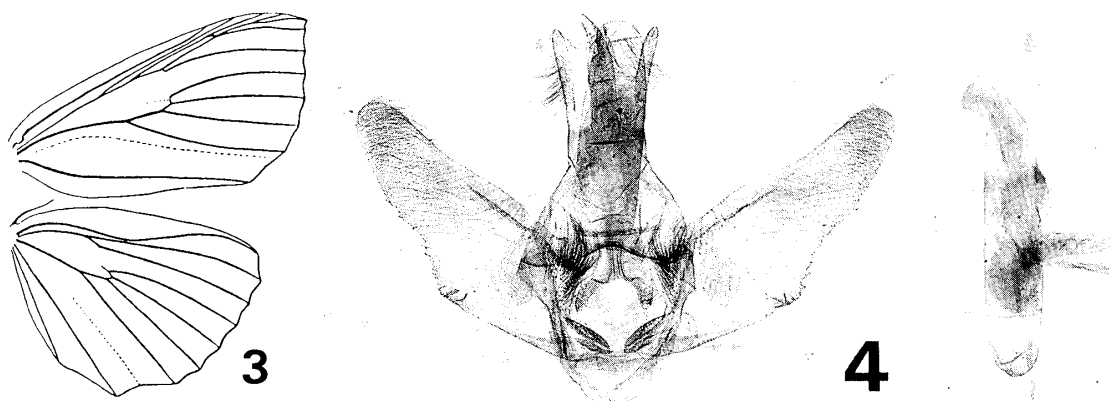
Specimens examined. Thailand — : 1♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon (ca. 1300 m),



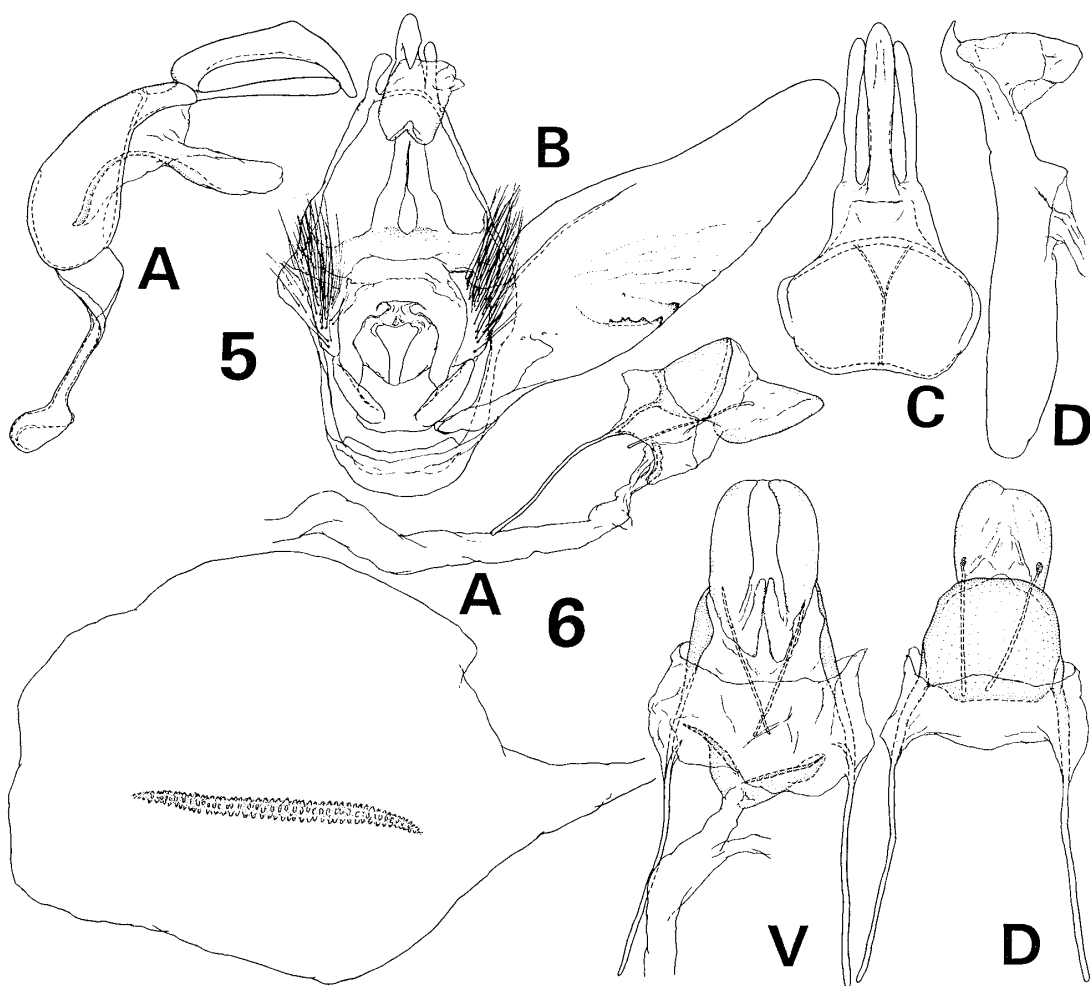
Figs. 1–2. *Chaeopsestis ludovicae* LE CERF. 1. ♂, syntype, Vietnam ; 2. ♂, Thailand.

¹⁾Scientific Results of the Lepidopterological Expedition to Thailand, No. 37.

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Figs. 3-4. *Chaopsestis ludovicae* LE CERF. 3. Venation (after LE CERF, 1941); 4. Male genitalia, syntype.



Figs. 5-6. Male and female genitalia of *Chaopsestis ludovicae* LE CERF. 5. Thailand, ♂ (A. Lateral view; B. Caudal view; C. Dorsal view of tegumen and uncus; D. Aedeagus); 6. Thailand, ♀ (A. Lateral view; V. Ventral view; D. Dorsal view).

1 & 3. xi. 1985 (S. MORIUTI, T. SAITO & Y. ARITA leg.); 1♂, Chiang Mai, Doi Inthanon (ca. 2751 m), 2. xi. 1985 (S. MORIUTI, T. SAITO & Y. ARITA leg.); 5♂2♀, Thailand, Chiang Mai, Doi Pakia (ca. 1500 m), 5. xi. 1985 (S. MORIUTI, T. SAITO & Y. ARITA leg.).

Type material. ♂, one of syntypes. The photographs of moth and genitalia (slide No. WERNY 384) examined (Figs. 1, 3).

Length of forewing. 20–23 mm. Expanse. 39–44 mm.

Characteristic species with golden ochreous tinge on the upper side of forewing, and its unique maculation separates easily itself from all the other members of the family.

Male genitalia (Figs. 4, 5). Uncus long, raised beyond middle and tapering toward tip; socius thin, nearly as long as uncus; tegumen narrow in lateral view; anellus narrow trigonal, weakly sclerotized except the part along center line, where it is semitransparent; valva simple, long, with some small dents at the end of sacculus; juxta weak, deeply cleft at middle and “juxtalappen” thin; a sclerite from valva to “juxtalappen” densely clothed with long hair; saccus short and roundish; aedeagus moderate, with a bent and acute caudal process and bearing a weak sclerite near base of vesica.

Female genitalia (Fig. 6). Papilla analis weakly sclerotized, moderate in shape; apophysis posterioris long; 8th tergite normally roundish caudad, sternum very narrow and weak; apophysis anterioris also long; ostium bursae shallow and membranous, ductus bursae long and ductus seminalis arising from before ostium; corpus bursae large oval, with a longitudinally long signum of minute dents.

Distribution. N. Vietnam (Tonkin) and N. Thailand (Chiang Mai).

Remarks. The Thai specimens here recorded are slightly different from one of syntypes of Tonkin in not having dark suffusion along costa on forewing, while in the latter costal area is widely darkened. This difference seems subspecific, but I am not yet mature to determine their taxonomical states because of the lack of Vietnamese material.

LE CERF (1941) emphasized the unique venation observed in this genus, that is, he found out that the forewing vein 5 (M_2) was very close to vein 4 (M_3) unlike other thyatirid genera (Fig. 5). In general, that the vein 5 starts from the middle of cross-vein is one of the common characters of the members of this family, and *Chaeopsestis* is a sole exception in this feature. I could also examine this character in the Thai material. In the male genitalia, *Chaeopsestis* approaches the genus *Neotogaria* MATSUMURA, 1933, as stated in my previous paper, and I set *Chaeopsestis* in the tribe Euparyphasmini. Here I again refer *Chaeopsestis* to Euparyphasmini together with *Neotogaria* based upon the male genitalic structure.

Acknowledgment

In writing this paper, I am much indebted to Dr. P. VIETTE, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, for his kindness in sending me the photographs of moths and

genitalia of this interesting insect. My cordial gratitudes are also due to Dr. S. MORIUTI, University of Osaka Prefecture, Sakai, and Mr. S. SUGI, Tokyo, for their kindness in giving me a chance to examine the Thai material and invaluable advice for the course of my study.

Literature

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摘 要

Chaeopsestis ludovicae LE CERF (トガリバガ科) の北部タイからの 発見と属の再記載 (吉本 浩)

Chaeopsestis ludovicae LE CERF は, 1941 年, ベトナムの Chapa から新属新種として記載された割と大型のトガリバである。非常に稀なものらしく, 原記載以降まったく記録されることがなかったが, 今回, 大阪府立大学を中心とする一連のタイの鱗翅類調査で, 本種の多数の個体が北部タイから発見された。本報では, 原記載で扱われなかった雌雄交尾器の記載を行ない, 併せて成虫の全形図を付しておいた。本属は LE CERF(1941)が指摘したように, 前翅の 5 脈が 4 脈近くから発する点で, トガリバガ科中唯一の例外となっている。しかし, 交尾器の形状は *Neotogaria*(サイトウトガリバ)属によく似ており, 同属の近くに置かれるべきものと思われる。今回得られたタイの標本とベトナムのものの写真を較べると, 前翅亜前縁部の黒色影の出方に差異があって, 恐らく亜種レベルの相違として認められると思われたが, 手許に直接比較しうるベトナムの標本が無いので, ここでは亜種の分離は保留することにした。